

supply schemes were taken in hand to ensure adequate supply of water to the refugees. Twenty-two Water Supply Projects have been completed while work on the 30 more schemes is in progress. For break up please see Annex "D"



(d) Education.

(i) One Primary School with two teachers and necessary equipment, text books, stationary etc. per RTV.

(ii) Besides Primary Schools, one religious teacher is provided for each RTV. A central mosque is also provide.

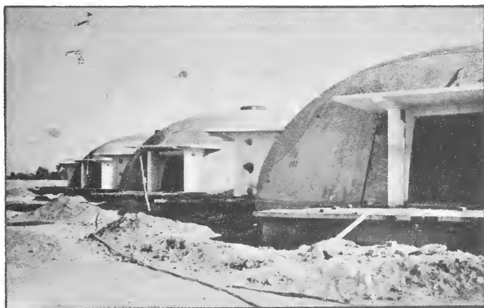
250 Primary Schools have been opened so far, which are operating successfully.



More than 739 teachers are employed in these schools to impart education to 25,896 students. For further details please see Annex "E & F".

(e) Godowns.

61 Binishells and 6 sheds to store foodgrain and other essential articles are being established in NWFP. Each binishell will have 500 metric tons capacity. For further details please see Annex "G".



(f) Fuel, Stoves and Containers.

In order to save the flora particularly the forest wealth, Rs. 4,05,75,720 (4 million U. S. Dollars) have been received under UNHCR Programme for the procurement and supply of kerosine oil/stoves and plastic container. It was decided that each family should be supplied with a 21 wicks stove and a plastic container of 10 litres. (Annex "H").

(g) Afforestation.

In order to rehabilitate the damage caused to the vegetation by the animals of Afghan Refugees a scheme for afforestation at a cost of 25.260 million rupees was approved. The physical targets of the scheme are:—

(i) Block Afforestation.	7500 Acres.
(ii) Lincar Plantation.	150 Avenue miles.
(iii) Raising of Nurseries	20 Acres.
(iv) Purchase of water tankers.	Six.

An amount of Rs. 34,52,849 has been incurred so far. Eleven Nurseries have been established. For further details please see Annex "I"

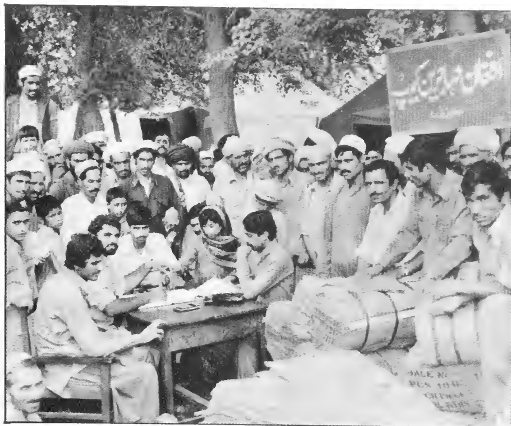
(h) Self Reliance Schemes.

SIDB (Small Industrial Development Board) has so far opened eleven Carpet Weaving Centres having 100 looms in all. Training of carpet weaving is being imparted to 147 Afghan boys. Each trainee is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 100/-. The trainees have so far produced 2719 square feet of carpet. SIDB has also established a community centre with 15 skilled refugees at Badaber to train refugees with four different skills including Black Smithery, Carpentry, Shoe making and Tailoring. Three more such centres are being established, which would be completed by March 1982 and will train 120 refugees. Three more carpet weaving centres will shortly go in operation. For further details please see Annex "J".

(i) Construction of Katcha Houses.

In order to house the administrative block, fifty Katcha Houses are being built in every camp. The scheme will cost a total of Rs. One crore and twenty-five lacs, out of which Rs. 47 lacs and 59 thousand have been released so far.

For break up of these houses, please see Annex "K"



THE COST.

The average monthly financial outlay per refugee comes to Rs. 150 (15 U. S. Dollars) which is detailed below:—

(a) Cash maintenance Allowance.	Rs.	50.00
(b) Food Commodities.	Rs.	50.00
(c) Other direct/Indirect Services.	Rs.	50.00
Total per head per month.	Rs.	150.00
		(fifteen U. S. Dollars).

On the above basis, the total expenditure on the up keep of an average monthly population of 2 million refugees during 1982 in NWFP alone will amount to 360 million U.S. Dollars. The share of Pakistan Government in this expenditure will be 50% in the form of cash allowance. This is a great burdon for a developing country like Pakistan.

ASSISTANCE BY FOREIGN AND NATIONAL AGENCIES.

The friendly countries and voluntary agencies in Pakistan and outside donated the following items by 31st December, 1981:—

1.	Tents.	1,62,162
2.	Blankets.	2,40,652
3.	Quilts (second hand).	9,14,841
4.	Clothes.	34,592 bails/cartons
5.	Shoes.	95,318 pairs.
6.	Unstiched cloth	16,75,554 metres.
7.	Peshawari Chappal.	63,799 pairs.



8.	Mixed clothes.	3,476 bail/cartons.
9.	Lady shoes.	60,452 pairs.
10.	Children Chappal.	20,000 pairs.
11.	Lady open chappal.	1,532 paisr.

FOOD ITEMS RECEIVED UNDER WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME.

From 1st January, 1980 upto 31st December, 1981, the following food items were received under the World Food Programme, which has been distributed among the refugees.



(i)	Wheat.	29,95,61,165	Kg.
(ii)	Sugar.	1,28,20,835	,,
(iii)	Edible Oil.	97,41,557	,,
(iv)	D. S. M. (Dry Skimmed Milk)	81,74,553	,,
(v)	Tea.	6,11,734	,,
(vi)	Pulses.	22,55,295	,,

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE.

Initially the conventional Divisional and District administration was assigned the responsibilities of looking after the refugees, but with the manifold increase in their number, an organisation was created for handling this problem. At present, the affairs are being managed with a Chief Commissioner at Federal level and a Commissioner in NWFP. High Powered Committees have been set up at the Federal and Provincial level to guide, advise and supervise the relief agencies. The Federal Committee is headed by Secretary SAFRON (States and Frontier Regions). The Provincial Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary. The representatives of U.N. Agencies i.e. UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF are also invited to the meetings of these committees. In NWFP, the commissionerate for Afghan Refugees has employed over six thousand employees to administer the relief operations at an annual cost of approximately Rs. ten crore (ten million U.S. Dollars).



The Basic Unit of Refugee administration is RTV (Refugee Tentage Village) with an average population of 5,000 or 700-800 families. The thickly populated refugee localities have also been distributed in a manageable unit size and each RTV is headed by an RTV Administrator, who is responsible for distribution of food commodities and cash allowance. Every RTVA has to supervise the following:—

(i) Distribution of cash allowance of approximately Rs. 2,50,000 and its proper documentation and accounting, per month.

(ii) Distribution of 140 tons of food supplies and other relief item, their documentation and periodic returns.

(iii) Supervision of medicare education, self reliance schemes, hygiene and Security.

(iv) Law and Order and Security.

Every group of five RTVs is headed by an Area Administrator, who looks after the following sections:—

(i) Food and Relief Section.
(ii) Accounts Section.
(iii) Security Section.
(iv) Attached Projects.

All the Area Administrators in a district of settled areas and in an agency of tribal areas are headed by District/Agency Administrators who works in close liaison and supervision by the Deputy Commissioner in a district and Political Agent in a Tribal Agency.

All the District/Agency Administrators are responsible to the Commissioner, Afghan Refugees. The refugees administration is now adequately staffed and fully equipped to discharge its responsibilities effectively and efficiently. The total number of RTVs and scattered population, at present is 240 out of these 90% are properly manned and adequately staffed. For location of these camps see our Annex "2".

(a) Although the friendly countries and certain national and international agencies have tried to share Pakistan's burden of relief operations yet its major weight is still being borne by Pakistan. Further the foreign assistance is insufficient in comparison to even the bare minimum requirements. Obviously the situation has put tremendous

strain on Pakistan's economy and resources practically in every field.

(b) This is a continuous emergency as every morning Pakistan receive a fresh cargo of human misery which adversely affects proper planning of relief operations.

(c) About seven lac tons of relief supplies are required to be moved from Provincial Headquarters to over 200 distribution points i.e. RTVs. About 300 load carrying trucks are needed to transport a minimum of 140 tons of monthly food supplies alone to each RTV.

(d) It is not merely economic burden, which Pakistan is bearing, but it is continuing emergency with complex problems. The continuous influx, unpredictability of the situation and the uncertainly make the task all the more intricate and difficult.

RELATIONS WITH LOCALS/SOCIAL TRANQUILITY

The relations between locals and the refugees have been extremely satisfactory. Unlike all other refugee colonies of the world, the Afghan Refugees are not restricted or confined to their camps. They are free to move and mix with local people. No barbed wire or wall surrounds their camps. The refugees have demonstrated tremendous character and discipline and have not posed any significant Law & Order problem so far. A few incidents amongst the refugees themselves and among locals and refugees did occur, which are negligible if their huge population and stay period is taken into account.

The reason for this social tranquility is the Islamic brotherhood and ideological moorings. The locals have demonstrated the same spririt, as people of Madina exhibited when refugees from Mecca led by Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace be up him), reached their city.

SOME ALLEGATIONS AND THE FACTUAL POSITION

(i) Are they Powindas?

Powindas are nomadic tribes of Afghanistan, which used to come to Pakistan during Winter in search of their livelihood. They used to move freely till the Government of Pakistan imposed restrictions over their movement about 20 years ago. Still a large number of Powindas continue to pour into Pakistan by unmanned routes through the Durand Line. But at no stage their strength exceeded a few thousands.

Powindas lead a different way of life than an ordinary Afghan. They are distinct due to their costumes and culture and can be readily identified and differentiated. The one who understands the area and people can not be misled by such baseless allegations and concoction of such stories will satisfy only those who wish to shut their eyes rather than looking into the hard realities.

The traffic of Powindas is subject to the weather conditions. They move about from one place to another with the change of weather. But the stay of refugees in Pakistan at the pre-determined points of their camps over the last two years makes it clear that by no stretch of imagination, they are nomads.

(ii) **Do they come from Border area?**

Out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan, 22 provinces are along the borders of Pakistan, Iran, USSR and China. The Afghan Refugees, currently lodged in Pakistan do not necessarily belong to the provinces and areas adjoining Pakistan's border. Some of them have come even from the far off provinces and places along the Afghan-Soviet border.

(iii) **How far it is true that only Pathans or Pashtu speaking are migrating?**

It is another baseless concoction. The refugees now in Pakistan include Hazaras, Tajiks, Uzbeks and others. These are fully imbibed with Islamic sentiments and ferver and do not believe in the concept of nationalities and subnationalities. Quite a large number of them are Persian speaking Afghans.

(iv) **Are they capitalists? And have they migrated to protect their capital?**

No. A galance over the refugee camps will belie this allegation. Had they been moneyed people they would not have lived in camps, which are more a spectacle of human misery than an abode to enjoy life. Well to do people did come but they preferred to go abroad. 14,549 'No Objection Certificates' have been issued to the refugees who wanted to go abroad for personal reasons.

(v) **Have the refugees brought vehicles, which are plying on different routes in Pakistan?**

Some refugees who had brought with them their per-

sonal vehicles have been allowed to ply these in Pakistan in order to help them earn their livelihood. Permission for 1,292 such vehicles of different categories have been given so far. It may be pointed out that at present more than a lac vehicles are registered in NWFP. The addition of 13 hundred vehicles has thus not upset the transport pattern.

(vi) **Are they receiving Military Training?**

No. All the refugees camps are open. There are no restrictions on the foreign visitors, they can visit these camps at any time, without any hindrance. Even those who level this allegation are invited to visit any camp or place of their choice. Afghans are valiant people and do not require any military training. Use of rifle is not alien to them., they learn it in their childhood.

(vii) **Are they purchasing property in Pakistan?**

No. The sale of property to Afghan Refugees or any other foreigner is banned under the law. Periodic enquiries have been carried out but everytime it transpired that this allegation hold no ground.

(viii) **Malpractice in Afghan Refugees' Commissionerate.**

Charges of corruption with political slant and implications are product of unsympathetic minds. In this material world the monetary malpractices cannot be eliminated in to to. Efforts are, however, being made to reduce and control the element of corruption. More than three hundred cases against employees of various categories were initiated and disciplinary action was taken, during the last one year. The affairs of refugee organisation have been streamlined considerably.



THE RELIEF WORK FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES.

Afghanistan, a land-locked country, surrounded by USSR, China, Iran and Pakistan, is spread over an area of 253861 sq., miles, with 29 administrative provinces for a population of about twenty million. It has the longest border with Pakistan, stretching over fifteen hundred miles from Broghal in the North to Chaghi in the South. This mountaineous border demarcated in 1885 and known as the Durand Line has countless passes at varying altitudes through difficult terrains. Some of these passes are as high as ten thousand feet.

Various tribes, sub-tribes, ethnic groups and families are residing on both sides of the Durand Line and move across the border freely round the year without any travel formalities. Traditional immigration restrictions are observed only at two points on this 1500 mile long border, where formalities such as passport are required to be made.

The Durand Line is thus so drawn that it is physically impossible to plug the passes and passages or to restrict movement across the border. These factors, therefore, make Pakistan, a natural and easiest refuge for the uprooted Afghans.



ANNEX "A"

REFUGEE POPULATION BREAK UP IN NWFP

Sr: No.	Name of the Distt/Agency	No. of camps	Men	Women	Child-ren	Total
1.	Abbottabad	18	46341	57889	120824	225054
2.	Bajaur	21	49889	58356	89727	197972
3.	Bannu	6	14605	18204	26984	59793
4.	Chitral	5	7454	6194	9702	23350
5.	Dir	13	22422	29464	47525	99411
6.	D.I. Khan	10	26800	32599	57022	116421
7.	Kohat	20	52903	57617	64990	175510
8.	Kurram	28	90164	79130	123550	292844
9.	Khyber	1	5032	6209	16211	27452
10.	Mansehra	5	14127	18553	49688	82368
11.	Mardan	19	47072	74331	138029	259432
12.	Mohmand	1	6650	6754	10881	24285
13.	North Waziristan	31	48132	57269	103745	209146
14.	South Waziristan	5	14236	9646	10289	34171
15.	Orakzai	1	2244	3222	4874	10340
16.	Peshawar	58	106622	98062	121786	326470
	Total:-	240	554693	613499	995827	2164019

On 1-3-1982
Source A.R. Commissionerate, NWFP.

ANNEX "B"

MEDICAL COVER OF AFGHAN REFUGEES ESTABLISHED BY PROJECT DIRECTORATE HEALTH/UNHCR

Sr: No.	Name of District/ Agency	Location	Mobile Units	Static Dispen-saries	Total
1.	Peshawar	Peshawar	2	5	7
2.	Kurram	Parachinar			
		Alizai	8	27	35
		Sadda			
3.	Bajaur	Bajaur	5	13	18
4.	Chitral	Chitral			
		Darosh	2	3	5
5.	Dir	Taimergarah	4	7	11
6.	North Waziristan	Miranshah	5	12	17
7.	South Waziristan	Wana	1	4	5
8.	D.I. Khan	D.I.Khan	1	2	3
9.	Abbottabad	Haripur	1	2	3
10.	Mansehra	Khaki			
		Shen Kenri	1	2	3
11.	Orakzai Agency	Ghaliji	1	1	2
		Total:-	31	78	109

ESTABLISHED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Sr: No.	Name of the Agency	Location	Mobile	Static
1.	Saudi Red Crescent	Peshawar	4	4
2.	Saudi Red Crescent	Haripur	1	—
3.	Union Aid	Peshawar/ Mardan	6	10
4.	Save the children	Peshawar	2	3
5.	Pak. Medicos International.	Peshawar	2	5
6.	Idara-e-Ahya-e-Uloom	Peshawar	1	—
7.	I.C.R.C.	Peshawar	1	1
8.	International Aid Committee	D.I.Khan Bannu	5	10
9.	Australian Relief Committee	Mardan	3	3
10.	I.R.C.	Kohat	5	4
		TOTAL:-	30	40

EPI, Expanded Programme of Immunization

LOCATION OF UNITS

1.	Caritas of Pakistan	Peshawar	2 Units)	Total 3 Units
2.	Saudi Red Crescent	Peshawar	1 Unit)	Grand total
			EPI 12 Units)	15 Units

IMMUNIZATION

(i)	B.C.G.	3950
(ii)	Polio	27640
(iii)	D.P.T.	6992
(iv)	D.T.T.	6992
(v)	T.T.	14510
	TOTAL:-	62892

EPI UNITS 12

1) Chitral
2) Dir
3) Bajaur
4) Haripur
5) Kurram
6) N.Waziristan
7) S. Waziristan
8) D.I. Khan
9) Bannu
10) Kohat
11) Abbottabad
12) Mansehra

On 1-3-1982
Source Project Director Health
A.R. Commissionerate NWFP.

ANNEX "C"

DETAILS OF MOBILE UNITS IN NWFP

Month	No. of Units
Feb: 1980	4 Mobile Veterinary Units.
May 1980	3 new Units
Aug: 1981	8 new Units
Total	15 Mobile Veterinary Units.

The Mobile Units are located at the following places:-

1. South Waziristan Agency.
2. D.I. Khan District.
3. Bannu District.
4. Kurram Agency.
5. Kohat District, Orakzai Agency and F.R. Kohat.
6. Peshawar District, F.R. Peshawar, Khyber and Mohmand Agencies.
7. Mardan District.
8. Swat District and Malakand Agency.
9. Bajaur Agency.
10. Dir District.
11. Chitral District.
12. North Waziristan Agency.
13. Abbottabad District.
14. Kaghan and Mansehra District.
15. 15th Unit is located at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry to combat any emergency.

On 1-1-1982

Source A.R. Commissionerate, NWFP.

ANNEX "D"

THE BREAK UP OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

Sr: No.	Name of the District	No. of projects	Completed	In progress	Propo-sed
1.	Peshawar	15	8	6	1
2.	Kohat	7	2	5	—
3.	Mardan	3	1	1	1
4.	Bannu	3	1	2	—
5.	D.I.Khan	8	7	—	1
6.	Abbottabad	1	—	1	—
7.	Mansehra	1	—	—	1
8.	Dir	1	—	—	1
9.	Kurram	4	1	3	—
10.	Khyber	1	1	—	1
11.	Mohmand	2	1	1	—
12.	North Waziristan	4	1	1	2
13.	South Waziristan	1	—	—	1
14.	Orakzai	1	—	—	1
		52	22	20	10

Total amount for 1981: Rs: 79,16,103/-

Total expenditure for 1981 (upto 31.12.81) Rs: 1,05,16,413/-

Balance Rs: 26,00,310/-

On 1-1-1982
Source Afghan Refugees Commissionerate, NWFP.

ANNEX "E"

DISTRICT AND AGENCY WISE ENROLEMENT OF STUDENTS AND EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

S:No.	District/ Agency	No. of opened schemes	Staff Appointed Pak	Afghan	Total	Students
i)	**SETTLED DISTRICTS**					
1.	Peshawar	45	42	92	134	5924
2.	Mardan	21	14	44	58	2593
3.	Mansehra	4	4	5	9	406
4.	Abbottabad	3	—	7	7	542
5.	Dir	16	18	42	60	2347
6.	Chitral	7	—	9	9	370
7.	Kohat	24	22	52	74	3584
8.	Bannu	12	20	22	42	1581
9.	D.I.Khan	157	145	323	468	19535
ii)	**TRIBAL AREAS**					
1.	Bajaur	21	22	55	77	3185
2.	Mohmand	4	3	10	13	817
3.	Kurram	28	22	55	77	3255
4.	North Waziristan	30	35	57	92	2451
5.	South Waziristan	9	9	18	27	559
6.	Khyber	1	1	2	3	218
	Total:-	93	92	197	289	10485
	Grand Total (i)+(ii) Settled and Tribal Areas	250	237	520	757	30020

Students are provided free books, stationery, uniform, footwear and caps. Tents for schools have been provided by UNHCR and Inter Aid Committee.

On 1-1-1982
Source Afghan Refugees
Commissionerate, NWFP.

ANNEX "F"

CLASS WISE ENROLEMENT OF STUDENTS

Sr: No.	District/ Agency	No. of schools	Enrolement I	II	III	IV	V	Total
1.	Peshawar	45	3498	1630	567	180	49	5924
2.	Mardan	21	1897	479	184	28	5	2593
3.	Mansehra	4	283	89	34	—	—	406
4.	Abbottabad	3	377	121	44	—	—	542
5.	Dir	16	1497	564	189	97	—	2347
6.	Chitral	7	307	60	3	—	—	370
7.	Kohat	24	2626	453	387	111	7	3584
8.	Bannu	12	1447	116	18	—	—	1581
9.	D.I.Khan	25	1372	370	213	109	124	2188
Total in Settled Districts:		157	13304	3882	1639	525	185	19535
TRIBAL AREAS								
1.	Bajaur	21	1965	612	399	161	48	3185
2.	Mohmand	4	546	183	88	—	—	817
3.	Kurram	28	2370	535	320	30	—	3255
4.	North Waziristan	30	2322	85	32	10	—	2451
5.	South Waziristan	9	332	132	43	44	2	559
6.	Khyber	1	189	29	—	—	8	218
Total in Tribal Areas:		93	7724	1576	882	245	58	10485
Grand total in Settled Districts and Tribal Areas:		250	21028	5458	2521	770	243	30020

On 1-1-1982

Source A.R. Commissionerate, NWFP

ANNEX "G"

GODOWNS IN N.-W.F.P.

1.	Dir	4
2.	Bajaur	6
3.	Peshawar	22
4.	Kohat	7
5.	Kurram	7
6.	Bannu/North Waziristan	8
7.	D.I.Khan	4
8.	Wana/South Waziristan	3
9.	Chitral	6 sheds
		67

Total Fund Reviewed
Rs: 4,95,00,000/- (Binishell)

Expenditure
Rs: 3,82,89,963/84

Balance
Rs: 1,12,10,036/15

Shed 6 : A sum of Rs: 13,37,500/- has been released to D.C. Chitral for construction of 3 local type godowns and flooding of the already 3 complete godowns.

On 1-1-1982
Source A.R. Commissionerate, NWFP

ANNEX "H"

FUEL, STOVES & CONTAINERS

Total Fund Reviewed
Rs: 4,05,75,720/86

		Expenditure
a)	Storage Tank	Rs: 34,25,000/-
b)	Bouzar	Rs: 72,28,354/43
c)	Purchase of Stoves and Containers	Rs: 1,38,12,527/38
d)	Balance dipointed with PSO for Kerosine Oil	Rs: 16,10,983/05
	Total:	Rs: 4,05,75,720/86

ANNEX "I"

DETAILS OF FOREST NURSERIES ESTABLISHED SO FAR.

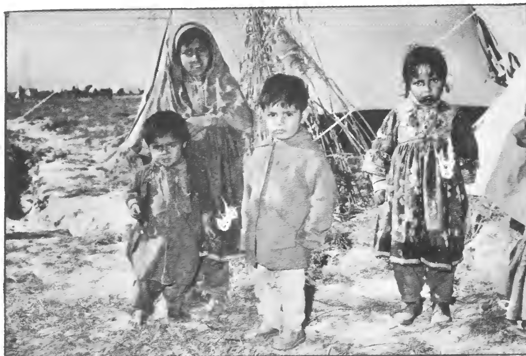
1.	Swat Forest Division	2.0 Acres
2.	Chitral Forest Division	0.5 "
3.	Dir	1.5 "
4.	Indus Kohistan	0.5 "
5.	Mansehra District	3.0 "
6.	Abbottabad District	3.0 "
7.	D.I.Khan Forest Division	2.0 "
8.	Bannu Forest Division	0.5 "
9.	Kohat Forest Division	3.0 "
10.	Mardan Forest Division	2.0 "
11.	Peshawar Forest Division	2.0 "
	Total:-	20 Acres

On 1-1-1982
Source A.R. Commissionerate, NWFP.

HOW AND WHEN THE INFLUX STARTED:

The first batch of Afghan Refugees crossed over to Pakistan when Sardar Daud overthrew monarchy in a bloody coup in 1973. But entrants were a few hundred dissidents who fled from Afghanistan to save their skin from political victimization. With the elimination of Sardar Daud in April 1978, however, a continuous flow of Afghan Refugees started and turned out to be an unending bee-line as the situation gradually worsened in Afghanistan. The number of these refugees rose to 18,329 by the end of December, 1979 as Nur Mohammad Tarakai, who had toppled Sardar Daud brought in political repression under the garb of socio-economic reforms. Within twelve months, the refugees in Pakistan totalled 109900. Tarakai was removed by his Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin, another Marxist, on September 14, 1979 and the refugee figure soared up to 193000. During his three months rule about two lakh Afghans abandoned their homeland and took shelter in Pakistan. The number of Afghan Refugees, thus swelled to 386916 by December 1979 out of which the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) alone had 334506 Afghans on its soil. On December 28, 1979 Hafizullah Amin's reign ended with a bloodbath, in the wake of direct Soviet armed intervention. Hafizullah Amin was killed and was replaced by Babrak Karmal, who was in exile under Moscow's protection. This shook the entire country and the number of refugees started shooting up rapidly.

The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, also brought in its wake unending political repression, military actions and aerial bombardments of towns, villages and



ANNEX "J"

DETAILS OF CARPET WEAVING CENTRES ESTABLISHED

Sr: No.	District/ Agency	No. of looms	No. of trainees	Production
1.	Parachinar	5	19	414 sq. ft.
2.	Miranshah	7	15	258 " "
3.	Khar (Bajaur)	20	24	476 " "
4.	Thall (Kohat)	10	11	126 " "
5.	Chakdarra (Dir)	15	19	509 " "
6.	Chitral	8	20	479 " "
7.	Peshawar	6	15	409 " "
8.	Eka Ghund (Mohmand)	10	19	48 " "
9.	Kohat	5	5	Recently establish-ed/Not yet.
10.	D.I.Khan	8	—	
11.	Dir	6	—	
	TOTAL:	100	147	2719

On 1-1-1982

Source A.R. Commissionerate, NWFP.

ANNEX "K"

CONSTRUCTION OF KATCHA HOUSES

Sr: No.	District/ Agency	No. of camps	No. of camps in which Katcha Houses will be constructed
1.	Abbottabad	4	1
2.	Bajaur	19	4
3.	Bannu	6	1
4.	Chitral	4	1
5.	Dir	11	3
6.	D.I.Khan	10	3
7.	Kohat	20	4
8.	Kurram	28	6
9.	Mansehra	4	1
10.	Mardan	17	4
11.	Mohmand	1	1
12.	North Waziristan	31	7
13.	Orakzai	4	1
14.	South Waziristan	5	1
15.	Peshawar	58	12
	Total:	222	50

On 1-1-1982
Source A.R. Commissionerate, NWFP.





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hamlets, to gain control over Afghan territory, for Babrak Karmal to rule. The situation brought steep rise in the influx of Afghan Refugees into Pakistan, who numbered well over ten thousand a month in the first three months of 1980 which later reached the level of eighty to ninty thousand a month. The two million mark was completed in March, 1981. The total number of refugees in NWFP alone, shot up to 19,53,913 by 31st December, 1981. On 31st January, 1982 NWFP alone had 21 lakh 24 thousand Afghan Refugees, lodged in 225 camps in sixteen districts and its tribal agencies. The breakdown of the refugees on 31st January, 1982 thus was (i) Male 5,42,093 (ii) Females 5,95,054 and (III) Children 9,87,001. (More details on Annex 'A').

WHY PAKISTAN ACCEPTED THEM:

The people of Pakistan and Afghanistan, have deep religious, historical and cultural ties from the time immemorial. Common religious, faith, ethnic and linquistic affinity and geographical contiguity, make Pakistan an obvious alternate abode for the uprooted Afghans. The natural condition of the 1500 mile long Durand Line, which has numerous passes and countless passages also makes it impossible to seal the border by either Government. It is also not possible for Pakistan, which has been created in the name of Islam, to slam its doors on the Afghan people, who have to resort to 'Hijrat' to safeguard their religious faith and their Islamic culture and traditions. The sentimental response of the people of Pakistan, to their religious obligations to help the Afghan brethren-in-faith in distress, is therefore, natural. This response is not something unbecoming of a believer. It is in fact, in keeping with the high tradition set by the Muslims of early Islamic era.

With this background, the people of Pakistan did not hesitate from any sacrifices to provide shelter and other humanitarian relief to the Afghan Refugees. No Government in Pakistan could have ignored the strong feelings of the Pakistanis, for their Afghan brethren, who are in need of help. The Afghan policy of the Government of Pakistan, therefore, fully represents the sentiments of the Pakistani people. Pakistan has offered them food, shelter and a respectable mode of living on temporary basis, with the hope that sooner or later their honourable return to their country will become possible.



TRIBAL AND ETHNIC COMPLEXION:

The main tribal groupings amongst Afghan Refugees are:—

(i) Nooristani.
(ii) Tajiks.
(iii) Mishawani.
(iv) Badakhshi.
(v) Khogiani.
(vi) Ghiljai.
(viii) Uzbakes.
(vii) Zadran.
(ix) Mangul.
(x) Ahmed Zai.
(xi) Hazara.
(xii) Qandharis.
(xiii) Safi.
(xiv) Shinwari.
(xvi) Turkman.
(xvii) Salarzai.
(xviii) Kohistani.
(xix) Gujars.
(xx) Mohmand.
(xxi) Sabiri Sulman Kheil.
(xxii) Qureshi.
(xxiii) Wardag.
(xxiv) Stanazai.
(xxv) Mamund.

The refugees who hail from different areas and belong to different tribes as mentioned above, normally speak Pashto or Persian (Darri). The language ratio being 75 to 25 percent respectively.

REGISTRATION PROCESS:

Every refugee, when enters Pakistan is supposed to undergo the Registration Process. Soon after his arrival, he has to give all the basic details and whereabouts. Normally every new refugee is taken to a camp where his relatives, nears and dears are living. A confirmation of his statement is sought from them. He has also to opt for any individual or organisation of eight or nine different refugee groupings. After going through these formalities, the refugees are sent to the areas and camps where registration is on. Different areas of the province are open turn by turn to the new influx and already saturated areas and camps are closed.



Although there is no ban on the refugees to reside at particular place, but they become entitled for relief assistance of cash and kind only, when they register themselves and reside at places offered to them. Exemption to these restrictions is granted in case of compassionate grounds.

AIDING AGENCIES:

The main financial assistance comes from UNNCR in the form of kind and cash. The World Food Programme is supplying food items.

UNICEF is looking after the water supply schemes. WHO and FAO are providing assistance in their respective fields.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:

There are sixteen national and international voluntary agencies working in NWFP to supplement the relief and health resources.

(i) International Committee of Red Cross.
(ii) Pakistan Red Crescent.
(iii) Saudi Red Crescent.
(iv) International Rescue Committee.
(v) Union Aid.
(vi) Inter-aid Committee.
(vii) Save the children fund of U. K.
(viii) Austrian Relief Committee for Afghan Refugees.
(ix) Pakistan Medicos International
(x) Church World Service.
(xii) CARITAS Pakistan.
(xiii) Idara-e-Ahya-ul-Aloom.
(xiv) International Christian Aid.
(xv) Serve.
(xvi) Enfant Dé Monto.



FOREIGN VISITORS.

More than one hundred VIP's and foreign dignatories have visited Afghan Refugees Tentage Villages.



The prominent amongst them are Lord Carrington, Brezenisky, Mr. Peacook, President Soharto, Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, President of Turkey, King of Nepal, Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Blacker, Madam Wassila Bourgiba of Tunesia, Prince Naif bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Paul Hartling, UNHCR, besides a number of a parlimentary and other delegations.

RELIEF ASSISTANCE:

After going through registration process, the refugees become entitled to relief assistance, provided they reside at any Refugee Tentage Village, established by the Pakistani authorities. During the initial stages of refugee influx i.e. till January 1979, the relief assistance consisted mainly of cash subsidy i. e. Rs: 120.00 (12 U. S. Dollars) per head per month, besides provision of tents for shelter. With the involvement of UNHCR, and WFP and some private voluntary organisations in the beginning of 1980, the cash subsidy was reduced to Rs. 50.00 (five U. S. Dollars) per head per month upto a maximum of Rs. 500.00 (fifty U. S. Dollars) per month per family. The total amount released by the Federal Government upto 31st December, 1981 stood at Rs. 48,17,80,413 (approximately 48.17 million U. S. Dollar).

In addition to cash maintenance allowance, the refugees are provided basic necessities at substantive level.

(i) DIRECT ASSISTANCE.	(Provided to individual families besides cash allowance).
(a) Shelter.	Tents, Tarpaulin and construction material etc.

(b)	Bedding.	One blanket/quilt per individual, more than one blanket/quilt are normally given in colder areas.
(c)	Food.	Wheat, edible oil, dried skimmed milk, sugar, tea, pulses.
(d)	Clothing.	Unstitched cloth, used clothings and footwear.
(e)	Utencils.	Minimum essential items of hard crockery, utencils and cooking stoves per family.

INDIRECT ASSISTANCE:

(a) Medicare.

(i) One dispensary per RTV (Refugee Tentage Village).



(ii) All the Government hospitals at both in tribal and settled areas are providing facilities to the refugees in addition to specially floated mobile/static units. 30 per cent of patients both in and out door visiting these hospitals are Afghan Refugees.

(iii) Supply of medicines, medical equipment, furniture tents etc.

(iv) Health Mobile Units staffed by male doctor and lady Health Visitor and allied technical staff visit each RTV thrice a week.



The Project Directorate for Health, Afghan Refugees Commissionerate NWFP is also running 31 Mobile Health Units and 78 Static Dispensaries. Nine Voluntary Organisations are running 31 Mobile Health Units and 40 Static Dispensaries. Fifteen EPI (Expanded Programme of Immunization) Units are also working in NWFP. (Details at Annex "B").

(b) Animal Husbandry.

The refugees have also brought their cattleheads along, which are estimated to be 2.5 million in number uptil now. The Animal Husbandry Department of NWFP Government has established 15 Mobile Veterinary Units with each Mobile Unit having Veterinary Officer and five Stock Assistants. During 1980 Rs. 20 lacs and in 1981 Rs. 51 lacs 53 thousands were spent. During 1980, seven Mobile Units treated 5,78,815 animals, while in 1981, 15 Units treated 10,55,880 animals besides castration of vaccination so far. For further details please see Annex "C".

(c) Water Supply.

NWFP is already faced with scarcity of water resources. The influx of Afghan Refugees, exerted immense pressure on various localities' resources, where these refugees are lodged.

Consequently sinking of tubewells, mono pumps, hand pumps, digging of open surface wells and gravitational



RELIEF WORK FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

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